



Books for Spring '68
Duke University Press

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William L. Baldwin

The Structure of the Defense Market, 1955-1964

LARGE MILITARY PROCUREMENT EXPENDITURES, sustained over a protracted period of time, have given rise to a unique market in which the defense establishment of the United States purchases goods and services. Military procurement and the behavior of suppliers have come under intensive and repeated scrutiny from Congress, the General Accounting Office, the Bureau of the Budget, industrial associations, both trade and general press, and academic researchers, as well as from within the Department of Defense itself. Most of the resulting criticisms and defenses, however, have paid little or no systematic attention to the *structure* of the market itself.

The present study deals with the structure of the defense market in a decade of Cold War when neither escalation nor disarmament was a significant feature. By the fiscal year 1955 the defense market had virtually completed its adjustment to the end of Korean hostilities; and the Vietnamese build-up did not begin until the last half of the fiscal year 1965. The intervening decade may have been characterized, therefore, by much different circumstances from those which will prevail again in the future. Yet the period is of interest precisely because it was one of rather high and steady spending on national defense, and hence a period in which the structure of the market could evolve and respond in a fairly orderly manner to the demands of national defense in an age of great technological change and an almost unimaginable potential for destruction.

In a factually loaded and carefully researched study, the author describes the existing "amoeba-like" economic complex verbally, statistically and diagrammatically. Examination is first made of the concentration of prime contracts, the stability of the market, the industrial mix of the largest producers of military materials and services, and the degree to which the major defense contractors have specialized in military sales or have diversified into commercial markets. The availability of quantitative data relating to this area allows presentation in numerical form in extensive tables. Description of these measurable aspects of market structure is followed by a more discursive treatment of subsurface structural features, namely, the nature of the government's demand for military products, the technological base of the market, and conditions of entry and exit. Next in sequence is a brief analysis of financial conditions among the major defense contractors. The book concludes with a discussion of the public policy implications of the structural material which has been presented.

William Lee Baldwin is associate professor of economics at Dartmouth College, and has served as associate chairman of the department there since 1965. During 1963-64 he was Brookings Research Professor. In addition to numerous articles, he is author of *Antitrust and the Changing Corporation* (Duke, 1961).

6 1/8 x 9 1/4

67-23730

viii-249 pp.

\$8.00

John R. Cooper

The Art of

The Compleat Angler

ALTHOUGH literary greats like Wordsworth, Hazlitt, and Lamb have praised it highly, *The Compleat Angler* has not previously received an intensive analytical examination. John R. Cooper answers this deficit with the present masterful study of the political, social, religious, literary, and stylistic aspects of the *Angler*.

First delineating the critical problem posed by the work, Mr. Cooper adds a brief biographical sketch of Walton, emphasizing situations and features which bear on a study of his writings. In the second portion of his book, Mr. Cooper deals quite thoroughly with the three genres applicable to the *Angler* in a separate chapter devoted to each, and proceeds to resolve the vexing problem of its literary tradition and of seventeenth-century convention and practice. Throughout this clearly ordered analysis, comparisons and contrasts with other English and foreign works recur with gratifying frequency and particular relevance. Terms applied to facets of study of the *Angler* are closely defined, and conclusions are based on textual specifics.

Emphasis placed on the religious and political teaching of the work introduces a new tack to its consideration. Attention is given to Izaak Walton the man, and his relation to his times. Walton's deep personal commitments are shown to extend to his *Compleat Angler*, and Mr. Cooper looks closely at the vein of religious and social satire that runs through it.

Part Three deals with the actual composition, the use of sources, and the author's revisions of his text, as these reveal the inner logic and essential originality of the *Angler*. How Walton's borrowings were included in his different versions, and discussion of these in the light of the findings of preceding chapters, form bases for a theory of a uniquely personal though eclectic work. Careful tracing and comparison of the revisions in the five editions of Walton's lifetime show the basic structure as well as the author's original intentions to be successfully carried out. An extensive general bibliography is included, supplemented with a list of the editions of *The Compleat Angler* discussed by Mr. Cooper, and works mentioned by title or author in the *Angler* itself. Scholarship is well served by this work in which students of literature are provided with new insights into the Renaissance and one of its most fascinating literary products.

John R. Cooper taught English and the humanities at the University of Chicago for a number of years. He has recently joined the faculty of Reed College in Portland Oregon.

5 1/2 x 8 1/2

67-29870

vii-196 pp.

\$6.00

Leslie C. Duly

British Land Policy At the Cape, 1795-1844:

A Study of Administrative Procedures in the Empire

SOUTH AFRICA in the nineteenth century was one of the prime laboratories of the Empire in which Britain's institutions, policies, and interests were tested by a series of intense crises, frequent wars, and dramatic disasters. Because the historian has found so much in the way of momentous problems to assess and interpret, he has tended not to scrutinize less conspicuous subjects involving the British factor. Frontier policy, missionary influence, race relations and the "will of the Boers" have rightly been viewed as some of the major problems in which British policies clashed with those of the Afrikaner, but South Africa's administrative history in the same period has remained relatively unexplored. In particular, little attention has been given to the structure of the colonial government that channeled the policies of the British. **BRITISH LAND POLICY AT THE CAPE, 1795-1844** is the first attempt to assess the British response to the challenge of providing commonly expected services in one of her most troubled colonial possessions.

Based upon extensive examination of archival material both in Africa and Great Britain, this volume deals with the land policies, the promises, and the practices that marked Britain's early years of rule in South Africa. The period covered begins with the acceptance of the charter land system allowed by the old Dutch East India Company and ends with the successful attempt of the Colonial Office at the imposition of a Wakefieldian-based land policy on a reluctant local administration. The change in attitudes, the inconsistencies, and the outright negligence of the men endowed with the responsibility of framing and supervising the Cape's land laws are explored in depth. However, although the formation of policy and expression of intention by colonial secretaries and governors form an important aspect of this work, the primary focus of attention is given to the *functioning* of the Cape's government, thus providing a thorough study of the striking but often unnoticed gap that existed between the makers and enforcers of policy. The Cape's inspector of public lands, its land boards, and later its surveyor general and land department are here analyzed for the first time.

Copious and careful research by the author has provided a great deal of factual material, not previously brought together, on a subject of great importance. A detailed bibliography, abundant documentation, and a readable style all magnify the usefulness of the study.

Leslie Clement Duly is Assistant Professor of History at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts.

A Duke Historical Publication

6 1/8 x 9 1/4

67-29514

xx-226 pp.

\$8.00

Malcolm E. Jewell

Legislative Representation in the Contemporary South

FACED WITH CHANGES brought about by legislative reapportionment under judicial decree, the southern legislatures have responded to the consequent shifting concentration of power by updating laws, appropriations, and procedures. What will be the effects, both immediate and far-reaching, is a question current in the minds of all observers of and participants in the southern political scene. Answering this question requires an informed analysis of the consequences of the political transformations now taking place in the representation system of that segment of the nation. Such an analysis is provided by Malcolm Jewell's factual report and analytical study of available data pertaining to legislatures and especially to legislative elections in eight southern states over a period of four to eight years.

The work begins with a survey of legislative primaries in eight southern states—Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas. The purpose is to determine how much choice is available to the voters in these primaries, how much competition exists for legislative office, and what factors cause this level of competition to vary. The voter's choice is likely to be more meaningful in primary elections if the candidates are associated with factions, because factions lead to clearer understanding of the issues and candidates' positions. Factions within a political party are examined in legislative primaries of Kentucky, Louisiana, and Texas. Mr. Jewell attacks the difficult problem of analyzing these factions with a view to determining how much they affect the voter's decision.

The last major part of the book examines the growing Republican competition for legislative seats. Investigation of this question includes a look at some traditional Republican counties in the upper South as well as at other counties where there have been recent Republican successes, and at the large metropolitan counties where the increasingly successful Republican effort is bearing fruit. Mr. Jewell concludes that reapportionment is likely to result in more competition for legislative seats in the primaries and, even more importantly, in two-party elections.

This factual exploration and well-documented case study of the drastically altering makeup and work of the southern legislatures is graphically illustrated in the many tables throughout the book. The relationships that are examined are of vital interest to students of politics as well as to voters, office-seekers, and others working for better legislative representation.

Malcolm E. Jewell is professor of political science at the University of Kentucky. In addition to articles in scholarly journals, he is author of *Senatorial Politics and Foreign Policy* (University of Kentucky Press, 1962); *The State Legislature* (Random House, 1962); editor of *The Politics of Reapportionment* (Atherton Press, 1962); and with Samuel C. Patterson, co-author of *The Legislative Process in the United States* (Random House, 1966).

6 1/8 x 9 1/4

67-26487

x-141 pp.

\$5.50

Robert N. Kearney

Communalism and Language in the Politics of Ceylon

EMPLOYING "COMMUNITY" as a term for the designation of the various ethnic groups into which the little island of Ceylon's population is divisible, rather than using the term euphemistically for "caste," Robert Kearney delves into the fascinating study of the structures, interactions, and barriers to unity existing in this South Asian country. Endowed with a natural geographical unity and having evolved through the events of history into a political unity, Ceylon has seen the past fifty years bring still further integration among her people. Advanced communications, the expanding vista of occupations, the consequent disruption of the old feudal-agrarian social divisions, and a centralized governmental administration have all served the island as integrative forces.

In spite of the apparent "welding," however, there remain deep rifts which continue to separate the Ceylonese. Prior to independence it seemed that caste would become the division of greatest political relevance. After independence, the fact became obvious that though caste continued to remain crucial in some local issues, the greatest source of political contention was the persistence of sentiments of identification and solidarity with the broader primordial groups referred to in this study as "communities."

The term "community" encompasses not only the numerous groups with plausible claims to nationhood, but also the much smaller groups which on the basis of some shared characteristic believe themselves to constitute a group apart. The community thus becomes often the most inclusive group possessing a claim on the loyalty of the person and with which he can identify. Dealing for the purposes of this study with the majority Sinhalese community and the principal minority, the Ceylon Tamil community, the author creates a clear and judicious treatment of an important problem in contemporary Ceylon—the relationship between communalism and politics.

After tracing pre-independence growth of communal rivalry as political reforms led to competition in the political process and ultimately to self-government, the study devotes particular attention to the official language controversy, which has been the principal issue of contention between the Sinhalese and Tamil peoples and has dominated communal relations since shortly after independence. The official language question strikingly illustrates the problems of communalism in a newly created state striving to establish a modern democratic civil order, and is thus a convenient device for illuminating the role of communalism in Ceylonese politics.

COMMUNALISM AND LANGUAGE IN THE POLITICS OF CEYLON is the second volume in the publication series of the Program in Comparative Studies on Southern Asia, and is the product of a number of years of research in Ceylon, Great Britain, and the United States. Professor Robert Kearney, a member of the Department of Political Science at the University of California, is noted as a distinguished scholar in the area of public service in Ceylon.

6 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

67-26487

ix-165 pp.

\$6.50

A Duke Press Publication for the Program in Comparative Studies on Southern Asia

Zbigniew A. Konczacki

Public Finance and Economic Development of Natal, 1893-1910

INTEREST DISPLAYED by economists in the developing countries of Africa has not been rewarded by a sufficient number of scholarly works dealing with their economic history. Dr. Konczacki, who has had access to the largely untapped sources of information in South Africa, presents this thorough study of Natal's public finance in answer to the neglect of this question. His is the first published work to deal specifically with the public finance and general economic development of Natal for the period 1893-1910. He makes an additional important contribution in estimating the Gross Geographical Product of Natal for the year 1903-04, which information he presents in the book proper as well as in a separate appendix.

This study expands the knowledge of methods used to stimulate economic development in one of the British colonial territories in Southern Africa during the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries. It is, at the same time, a useful newcomer in the field of investigations of "dual economies": a line of analysis of underdeveloped societies originated about thirty years ago in Professor I. H. Boeke's writings on the economic history of Dutch East India. By examining the modern, thriving exchange economy beside the subsistence economy burdened by traditional tribal life, Dr. Konczacki considers many of the problems peculiar to underdeveloped countries and, through well-documented critical analysis, traces these problems to the conclusion they found with the unification of the South African territories in 1910. Economists will welcome this volume and its careful research. In addition, such a perceptive and scholarly study should not be overlooked by students of political science, history, and international relations.

Zbigniew A. Konczacki is associate professor of economics at the University of Alberta, where he is also chairman of the Committee on African Studies. He has published articles in South African economic journals and has a chapter in the forthcoming book *Readings in Economic Development* (Charles W. Hultman, ed.; D. C. Heath & Co.).

6 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

67-23301

xv-224 pp.

\$7.50

Peter J. Lloyd

International Trade Problems of Small Nations

IS IT POSSIBLE to develop a theory, or rather, a collection of theories, of small nation trading? Peter J. Lloyd's book asks this question and, as a factor in answering it, develops several models with specific relevance to small nations. Economists know that balance of payment fluctuations and lagging export receipts are a chronic threat to the growth aspirations of countries all over the world. The important thing is to discover exactly what causes disturbances in international trade and what can be done to minimize their effects. The size of the country is an obvious variable, able to determine some aspects of international trade flow and behavior. Questions of this nature limited to problems of small *developed* nations have been asked elsewhere, but this is the only work which discusses extensively the problems of small nations as a group.

Small nations are supposed to have problems of instability and balance of payments difficulties in common because, it is claimed, they have certain distinguishing characteristics such as a high ratio of international trade to national product and a high degree of commodity concentration in their export trade, when compared with larger nations. The author tested these two claims by multiple regression analyses, using size of country as measured by Gross National Product as one explanatory variable. Contrary to expectations, size accounts for very little of the variation between countries in their trade ratios and the degree of commodity concentration of exports. In the remainder of the book, the author confines his attention to a more homogenous group of fifteen of the smaller developed countries: the Netherlands, Sweden, Belgium-Luxembourg, South Africa, Switzerland, Denmark, Austria, Norway, Venezuela, New Zealand, Finland, Israel, Ireland, Puerto Rico and Australia.

Mr. Lloyd develops models that lead one to expect that small nations may be affected similarly by events such as a currency devaluation, membership in a customs union with larger partners, or an export boom. In each case he examines the relevance and explanatory power of the model under discussion. In most cases, these models were not very helpful in understanding the international trade experience of small nations because small nations are a heterogeneous group without uniform trade characteristics, and because many factors other than size and its associated characteristics have an important bearing on all problems considered. While these findings are negative, they will help avoid some spurious arguments about world trade problems and cure. On the other hand, others of the models offer valuable help in explaining aspects of some small economies.

Peter J. Lloyd was formerly Senior Lecturer in Economics at Victoria University of Wellington and presently serves as Assistant Professor of Economics at Michigan State University. He has published *The Economic Development of the Tourist Industry* as Research Paper No. 6 for the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research (Wellington, 1964).

6 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

67-28850

vi-140 pp.

\$6.00

AMONG THE LESS developed countries a colonial past is normal, and thus the question arises as to the difference made by colonial rule. Thailand helps to answer the question by providing a contrast, for it has not been a colony of the West. It possesses a patriotic and reasonably effective bureaucracy (even though standards of discipline differ somewhat from Western ones) and therefore has usable records.

Thailand is something of a success story among the less developed countries. It suffered invasion, inflation, and defeat in World War II, lost most of its gold reserves and was obliged to hand over most of its surplus at prices well below the free market price. It has replaced its gold reserves, rebuilt its economy, and now has a strong currency and a growth rate of national income of some 8% per year.

These studies explore in detail a number of topics that have some bearing on the development of the economy: population growth and population policy, land tenure, the choice of leaders, the balance of payments, trades taxes and their effect on agriculture, the influence of the Bank of Thailand, and industrialization policy. The results of extensive new research are apparent in every instance, but there is also a chapter covering existing research so that a study of the book as a whole gives broad coverage of this developing economy.

Professor T. H. Silcock is author of numerous other books and articles dealing with the economy of Southeast Asia including *The Commonwealth Economy in Southeast Asia* (Duke University Press, 1959) and *Southeast Asian University* (Duke University Press, 1963). He is currently serving as Senior Research Fellow, Department of Pacific Economics, Australian National University.

This is what one reader had to say about *Thailand: Social and Economic Studies in Development*: "The broader problem of social and economic change relating to Thailand has previously not been adequately treated. . . . The Silcock volume does not duplicate or even overlap any previously published first-rate studies; on the contrary, it fills an important need. The range of topics included is a meaningful and judicious selection . . . and the empirical data given in some sixty tables will be of considerable value to students of economic problems in Southeast Asia."

Contributing to this volume are: T. H. Silcock, J. C. Caldwell, G. Wijeyewardene, H. D. Evers, Prot Panitpakdi, W. M. Corden, H. V. Richter, and Dan Usher.

5 x 9 $\frac{3}{4}$

67-29367

352 pp.

\$11.50

T. H. Silcock, ed.

Thailand:

Social and Economic
Studies In Development

Robert A. VanKluyve, ed.

Thomae Walsingham
De Archana Deorum

THE *Archana deorum* of Thomas Walsingham is a compilation of medieval mythographic information arranged as a moralization of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, and introduced by treatises on the nature and the iconography of the pagan gods. The publication of this work, found in a single manuscript of the early fifteenth century (St. John's College, Oxford, MS 124), constitutes its *editio princeps*. With the exception of Boccaccio's *Genealogia deorum gentilium*, this work is the most substantial medieval mythography available, and incorporates most of the third Vatican Mythographer, the treatise on the 'pictures' of the gods by Pierre Bersuire (as well as many of his paraphrases of the Ovidian narrative), and a considerable number of interpretations by Arnulf of Orléans. As such, the work forms a valuable compendium of conventional late medieval explications of pagan myths, and should be especially useful as a reference work to students of medieval English and Latin literature.

While the early medieval texts concerned with pagan mythology are available in modern editions, many documents of the twelfth through the fifteenth centuries—both mythologies proper and the lexicons, encyclopedias, and commentaries—remain either inedited or in obsolete or incomplete printings. Until at least the more important of these texts are critically edited, the history of medieval mythography can neither be written with confidence nor be accurately documented. This is especially true of fourteenth-century mythography in which there are frequent departures from the earlier traditions to use the interpretative techniques of biblical exegesis. Walsingham's *Archana deorum* does not follow this approach, but because it is both late and derivative, it should prove useful as a norm to judge the degree of innovation used by the exegetes before him and by the humanists who followed.

Of special interest to literary scholars, to students of the visual arts, and to all those interested in the classical tradition as it manifested itself during the later Middle Ages and Renaissance, the *Archana deorum* of Thomas Walsingham is a landmark in literary publication.

Robert VAN Kluyve is Assistant Professor of English at Duke University.

7 1/8 x 8 1/2

67-31120

xx-227 pp.

\$14.75

Ralph G. Saylor

The Economic System of Sierra Leone

IN THE POST WORLD WAR II PERIOD, an increasing number of countries have turned to some form of state-directed economic system in order to promote economic growth and to achieve various social and political goals. The reorganization of the economic institutions of these economies has taken place despite the impressive growth records of Western "mixed enterprise" economies. Capitalism and its institutions have been rejected "out of hand" in Guinea; and Tanzania, Senegal, Ghana, Kenya, Dahomey, Mali, Algeria, Tunisia, and Uganda are rapidly extending the role of the government into all spheres of economic activity in the hope of ameliorating living conditions and promoting rapid, sustained economic growth. Through the efforts of the leaders of these states, a new amorphous economic system has evolved—"African Socialism."

With the possible exception of Nigeria, the majority of the research done on Africa by social scientists since World War II has concentrated on the development efforts and economic systems of these previously mentioned countries. The present study, then, is unique in two ways since it focuses not only on one of the less examined areas but also on an economy of traditional, inherited capitalistic institutions which has seen little or no marked modification when compared with the other tropical African states. Sierra Leone has not nationalized a major industry; private enterprise of both domestic and foreign origin (with certain exceptions noted in Chapter V) is encouraged; the prices of most goods and services are still market determined; and no active attempt is being made to equalize income distribution—only equality of opportunity.

The purpose of the present study is to analyze the economic system through a time-series analysis (primarily 1950-63) of its major structural components—agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and foreign trade; to examine the changing role of government within each of these; and to look into governmental attempts to co-ordinate and promote the economic development of the country. Detailed examination is made of both physical and demographic characteristics of Sierra Leone, and each of its major sectors during the past ten to fifteen years is studied closely. For each sector both quantitative and qualitative information has been marshaled in order to estimate changes within and among the various sectors. In addition, the role of the government in each sector was scrutinized in order to observe how governmental policies and activities impinge upon that sector and to note the changing role of government in the economic system. Finally, various hypotheses and ideas are put forward and tested either with quantitative data where possible or with qualitative information when sufficient data were lacking. The study will prove an invaluable aid to all those interested in the examination of an emerging Africa as well as to those whose interests lie with the study of economic systems wherever they may exist.

Ralph G. Saylor is a member of the Department of Economics, Western Michigan University.

6 x 9

67-30605

xii-223 pp.

\$10.00

Duke University

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ON ITS HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY Canada exemplifies a nation's ability to conquer difficulties and rise to levels of prominence and widely recognized influence. But if Canada's past is worth recalling, her present and future merit even greater attention. Thus a meaningful way in which Canada's centennial can be honored is in attempting an assessment of her present circumstances with some effort to suggest the direction of future development.

This is a book by experts on Canada, most of them Canadian by birth, about many of the important areas of Canadian life today and in the years immediately ahead. The papers on which the essays in the book are based were first presented to a seminar on contemporary Canada sponsored by the Commonwealth-Studies Center at Duke University in the spring and summer of 1966. Those areas of greatest significance in Canada's present and future were selected for analysis and discussion and subsequently published in this volume.

Attention is paid to cultural and demographic problems, problems of economics, the political party situation, the crisis in federalism, labor relations, education and social welfare, and Canada's problems in defense and international relations. The centennial celebration of Canada's national life and her increased importance on the world stage magnify the timeliness of this scholarly investigation. The bringing together of carefully considered opinions and judgements of men who know Canada and are widely recognized for their expertise results in a work unique in its broad coverage and unmatched in its competent scholarship.

Richard H. Leach, Professor of Political Science at Duke University, is the author of numerous books and articles in his field, among them: *In Quest of Freedom: American Political Thought and Practice* (Prentice-Hall, 1959), *The Administration of Interstate Compacts* (Louisiana State University Press, 1959), *The Federal Government and Metropolitan Areas* (Harvard University Press, 1960), *Interstate Relations in Australia* (University of Kentucky Press, 1965) and *Governing the American Nation* (Allyn & Bacon, 1967).

6 1/8 x 9 1/4 68-17411 328 pp. \$10.00

Duke Commonwealth-Studies Center Publication No. 32

Richard H. Leach, ed.
**Contemporary
Canada**

Ernest Earnest

**Expatriates and Patriots:
American Scholars,
Artists, and Writers
In Europe**

THE AMERICAN EXPATRIATE in Europe has been an important feature of our cultural scene from the time of Washington Irving through that of Ernest Hemingway. A considerable amount of our literary and social criticism has been based on the premise that during much of our history the United States has been inhospitable to the intellectual and the artist. The term "exile" has been used frequently and Henry James has been pictured as the prime victim.

The present study is a somewhat detailed examination of a selected number of representative writers, artists, and intellectuals who spent a considerable amount of time abroad. Its purpose is to determine the extent to which they were "exiled," and especially to learn what they had to say about the contrast between the American and European scenes. What has the expatriate experience of a number of sensitive and thoughtful people revealed about the nature of American culture? To what extent has this experience abroad been an important factor in the artistic or literary work of the expatriate? It is to questions such as these that the present study addresses itself.

Those discussed are Irving, Ticknor, Bancroft, Cogswell, Cooper, Morse, Greenough, Powers, Allston, Story, Fuller, Hawthorne, James, Frederic, and Wharton. In a special chapter devoted to the unique problems of the expatriates of the 1920's, such figures as Stein, Hemingway, Crowley, Fitzgerald, and the Crosbys are included. Out of the scores who might have been chosen for analysis, these were especially penetrating in their comments on the cultures of the old world and the new. Thus the book differs from the more "usual" panoramic pictures of American expatriates in that it reports and evaluates their experiences in depth.

Ernest Earnest, Professor of English at Temple University is the author of numerous articles and books in his field, among them: *John and William Bartram* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 1940), *A Foreword to Literature* (Appleton, Century, 1945), *S. Wier Mitchell, Novelist and Physician* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 1950), *Academic Procession: An Informal History of the American College, 1636-1953* (Bobbs-Merrill, 1953), and *The Uses of Prose* (Harcourt Brace, 1956).

6 1/8 x 9 1/4 68-19469 April, 1968

A Literary History of the Popular Ballad

"THE LACK OF ANY EXTENSIVE STUDY of the evolution of ballad style cannot be blamed entirely on the tyranny of Child's edition," says Professor Fowler. "To a considerable extent this deficiency is attributable to an excessive current regard for the autonomy of oral tradition. . . . Although I do not want to be rigid about it, my aim is to adopt precisely the opposite attitude. I therefore assume that a given ballad took the particular shape it has about the time it was written down, unless there is specific evidence to the contrary. It is only in this way, I believe, that a literary history of the popular ballad can be written." One reader has said, "This is a major study of the ballad. It is the first book that works from ballad texts carefully analyzing each in its historical setting. All ballad study heretofore has been subjective and speculative. . . . This objective study of texts in context puts ballad scholarship for the first time on a sound basis."

Professor Fowler traces the development of the English and Scottish popular ballad from its beginning in the fifteenth century through the eighteenth century. This is the first work to offer a theory of ballad origins which is literary rather than anthropological; that is, here the ballad is treated as a literary composition differing from other literature only in musical setting and oral transmission.

Individual chapters treat the various phases of ballad history. There are discussions, for example, of the riddles, and especially of the religious lyrics and carols, which belong to the folksong tradition that preceded and accompanied the development of balladry. The rhymes of Robin Hood are shown to have played a part in shaping the "new minstrelsy" of the sixteenth century, and the Percy folio manuscript, the most important single source of early ballad texts, is seen as the final nostalgic representative of the vanishing minstrel's repertoire. A separate chapter is devoted to the revenant (ghost) ballads, which are seen, not as survival of pagan beliefs, but as imaginative extensions of Christian doctrine surviving from the Middle Ages in folk tradition.

The remaining chapters deal with the eighteenth century, the golden age of balladry. Attention is devoted to anonymous broadsides and family songbooks, but the most important and extended discussion is concerned with major ballads from the famous collections of Bishop Percy and David Herd, and the repertoire of Mrs. Brown of Falkland—perhaps the most famous of all ballad informants.

The first work to present a study of the evolution of ballad style with careful attention to the dates and sources of texts as the basis of analysis, and the first to offer a literary theory of ballad origins, this work is a necessity for all careful scholars of literature.

David C. Fowler, Professor of English, University of Washington, is the author of numerous books and articles chiefly in the field of Middle English literature and folklore.

6 1/8 x 9 1/4

68-19917

April, 1968

Richard B. Grant

The Perilous Quest:

Imagery, Myth, and Prophecy in the Narratives of Victor Hugo

VICTOR HUGO has in the light of recent critical scrutiny gained an even more powerful place in the history of French letters. Yet important gaps remain in our understanding of his work. After all the efforts at analyzing his politics, religion, psychology, and poetics, there still remains the task of studying the nature and function of Hugo's narrative whether in prose fiction, drama, or epic poetry. This is the task undertaken by the present volume.

In chronological sequence, Professor Grant examines the story line of each work with the dual purpose of tracing Hugo's evolution of technique and considering each work in itself as an artistic entity. The results of this study show that Victor Hugo's imagination, generated by early family dissention as well as by his own powerful eroticism, continually took the same form: that is, the quest of a hero who must descend into Hell to achieve salvation for himself or for others. This basic mythic vision, largely limited to imagery from 1827 to 1840, becomes progressively stronger during the poet's exile from 1852 to 1870, and it eventually becomes a technique in the service of social prophecy. Using this approach to Hugo's work, Professor Grant has been able to solve certain vexing problems in Hugo criticism. For example, he shows the true center of the famous *Notre-Dame de Paris*, and explains the *raison-d'être* of certain scenes in Hugo's theater. He clarifies from the later period, the period of exile, a puzzling text like *L'Homme qui Rit* and a complex one like *Les Misérables*. Through a mythic approach to the work, he gives to *Les Travailleurs de la Mer* its rightful rank as a major work of French literature. In following the pattern of the heroic quest, the author studies the peculiar nature of the Hugolian hero with his overtones of Satanism, the obstacles that this hero faces, and the imagery through which Hugo explores his vision of the heroic quest. This study is a major contribution to the understanding of Victor Hugo's art, and through it to an understanding of all nineteenth-century literature.

Richard B. Grant, Associate Professor of Romance Languages at Duke University, is the author of *Son Excellence Eugene Rougon: An Historical and Critical Study* (Duke University Press, 1960); co-editor of *French Stories, Plays, and Poetry: A College Reader* (Oxford University Press, New York, 1959); and a contributor to numerous journals in the field of French literature.

6 1/8 x 9 1/4

68-20494

May, 1968

Intellect and Hope:

Essays in the Thought of Michael Polanyi

Intellect and Hope is constructed around the thought of Michael Polanyi. It is not an exposition or an amplification of his views, but uses his philosophical position as the fertile ground out of which germination of other ideas can issue, or it serves as a provoker of critical reaction and candid assessment of his thought by other thinkers who hold already well-developed positions.

For over a decade the discussions of this organic chemist turned political theorist turned epistemologist have excited the interest not only of philosophers but also of those interested in the history and philosophy of science, political theorists, theologians, social scientists, and literary critics. *Intellect and Hope* is an attempt to bring together some of the creative minds in all of these disciplines around this seminal figure, asking them to look at their own work in the light of his thought, and to offer interpretations of future directions for the discussion. The list of contributors speaks for itself as an unusually significant array of internationally renowned leadership from a variety of academic disciplines and cultural activities.

Perhaps as at no time in three hundred years, there is a current deep desire to seek grounds upon which to found a new and more nearly true view of the nature of knowledge, and hence of the relationship between science and other human enterprises. In the name of science, which, rightly understood, is each man's responsibility to comprehend and husband the world in his own name, Polanyi attacks the belief in the non-committal character of natural science. On a scale with a subtlety rarely found, he has systematically challenged the fateful dichotomies of modern sensibility and the nihilism to which the presumed import of the scientific revolution has led it. This he has done by showing that scientific doing and knowing is not and never has been what the uncritically held official theory suggests; that its success is the result not of the actual *practice* of the avowed official theory, but on the contrary was possible at all because of a divergence from that theory; and therefore, finally, that the painful and humanly destructive inferences drawn from this false theory can no longer be accredited. The results of this breakthrough ramify in every direction and bear upon all human knowledge, and the present volume thus becomes vital reading for all who seek a self-accreditation of human intellect.

Contributing to this volume are: Raymon Aron, the Reverend Cahal B. Daly, Carl J. Friedrich, Richard L. Gelwick, Marjorie Grene, Helmut Kuhn, Thomas A. Langford, Harold G. McCurdy, Zdzislaw Najder, Chaim Perelman, Edward Pols, William H. Poteat, Ian Ramsey, William T. Scott, Sir Frances Walshe, and Donald L. Weismann. Editors Langford and Poteat are members of the faculty of Duke University, the former serving as Professor and Chairman of the Department of Religion, the latter as Professor of Christianity and Culture.

5½ x 8¼

68-23393

May, 1968

Published for the Lilly Endowment Research Program in Christianity and Politics

John Robert Moore

Senator Josiah William Bailey of North Carolina: A Political Biography

THIS BIOGRAPHY of Josiah William Bailey (1873-1946) represents an attempt to understand and define the political career of an influential spokesman of liberal reform in North Carolina between 1895 and 1930 and an outstanding leader of southern conservatives in the United States Senate from 1931 to 1946. In his half-century of public service to his state and nation, Bailey was subsequently labeled a dangerous radical, a progressive liberal, a constitutional conservative, and a reactionary obstructionist. The labels were nurtured by friend and foe as each viewed Bailey's course through partisan eyes. He was, in fact, a Wilsonian liberal in the Roosevelt era. He brought to consideration of state and national problems an eighteenth and nineteenth-century liberal theory of economics and politics that served well during the prosperous three decades of the twentieth century, but that limited his vision and response during the successive crises of the Great Depression and the Second World War.

In analyzing Bailey's career, the most fruitful results are derived from probing the relationship between his political philosophy and his practice of politics. This effort to understand conservative political leadership in a democratic society illuminates current as well as past difficulties in solving social and economic problems.

Based almost exclusively upon research in the half-million pieces of the heretofore unexplored Josiah William Bailey Papers in the Duke University Library, this biography attempts to separate the Bailey legend from the fact in the perspective of history and to determine by applying the test of consistency to his thought and record whether there was any pattern in Bailey's leadership. Astute observers of the political scene, past and present, will find this volume highly instructive reading.

John Robert Moore is Professor of History, University of Southwestern Louisiana.

6½ x 9¼

68-24639

May, 1968

Richard K. Seymour

A Bibliography of Word Formation

In the Germanic Languages

ANY SCHOLAR ENDEAVORING to do research in the field of German word formation has at one time or another experienced irritation at the loss of time spent in tracking down references to work already done on a particular aspect of the subject. To be sure, there exist, at least for English and German, certain standard works which are comprehensive in nature, but which in terms of the accessibility of their bibliography are neither well-organized nor complete. The present bibliography was compiled to fill this sizable gap and to render more accessible the fund of literature available.

The body of the bibliography consists of an author listing of approximately two thousand books, articles, and notes, followed by several indexes. The listing was intended to be as complete and exhaustive as possible through the year 1964, with a large number of items for the years 1965 and 1966. The majority of the items deal with compounding; derivation by prefixes, suffixes and infixes; gradation; onomatopoeia; root formants; back formations; etc. A minimum number of items dealing with borrowings, loan words, place names, and personal names were incorporated, but only to the extent that these had a bearing on word formation in general or on some particular aspect of word formation, since other bibliographies treat these areas.

The entries in the listing by author are magnified in usefulness by frequent explanatory notes which disclose the scope of a work more adequately than a title alone is able to do. Entries in the listing are also often supplemented by reference to reviews; and any item which was not actually examined by the author is so marked.

The six indexes following the alphabetical listing are: (1) Dictionaries, (2) Words, Phrases, and Etymologies, (3) Grammatical Categories, (4) Languages, (5) Topical, and (6) Specific Prefixes, Suffixes, etc. With the obvious exception of Index 4, every item indexed carries a designation of language or languages involved.

This work, vast in scope, scholarly in handling, and greatly enriched by its various indexes meets a need of long standing in the study of word formation, and will prove to be an invaluable tool for all those concerned with a serious study of word formation in general and English and Germanic word formation specifically.

Richard K. Seymour is Professor of German and Chairman of the Department of European Languages at the University of Hawaii.

6 1/8 x 9 1/4

68-18780

\$12.50

April, 1968

Edna L. Steeves and Harrison R. Steeves, ed.

Frederich Gerstäcker:

Wild Sports in the Far West

THE ESSENTIAL PURPOSE of Gerstäcker's 1844 work was to give the Europeans "back home" an idea of what the States were like in the period of their rapid expansion southwest and beyond the Mississippi. Though the title (*Wild Sports in the Far West*) given the book by the author's 1854 translator is something of a misnomer, Gerstäcker achieves the purpose of his work more accurately than the majority of early visitors to the United States. There were numerous foreign travellers to the States between 1820 and 1840, and countless immigrants attracted by the idea of political freedom and the promise of land and opportunity in the states west of the Alleghenies and the still less settled areas beyond the Mississippi. Many published books on their experiences, but few were more than quick impressions of transients and tourists building upon brief glimpses into an unfamiliar social life.

Wild Sports in the Far West is Gerstäcker's first in a long series of books which depict Americans during the energetic taming of a wilderness. He deals with people and facts as he found them; his only concession to sentiment is his honest affection for many rough personalities whom he knew well through living with them. His criticism of the social life is fresh, unpretentious, and unpatronizing. It appears less in direct judgement of the working out of the democratic philosophy than in lively sketches of people he has met and incidents in which he has shared.

The original volume was overhauled in a revision twelve years after its appearance; but the first issue, here reprinted, was developed from his diaries and letters to friends back in Germany and is quite free from sententiousness and literary gloss—a merit not to be found in his later writings.

The refreshing and informative approach to early Americana is here greatly enhanced by the editors' extensive study of the personal and historical details which form the background of the book. Also included is the first serious discussion of the relationship between the first edition and the revision of 1856. The literary scholar and the student of American history will find this volume a valuable addition to the library of literary favorites.

Edna L. Steeves, Associate Professor of English, University of Rhode Island, and Harrison R. Steeves, Professor Emeritus of English, Columbia University are the authors of numerous articles and books in the field of literature.

4 1/2 x 7 1/4

68-16624

April, 1968

James Woodress, ed.

**American
Literary Scholarship:
An Annual,
1966**

NOW IN ITS FOURTH VOLUME, *American Literary Scholarship: An Annual* has become an established tool of scholars in the field of American literature. This volume covering the year 1966 continues the coverage and organizational plan of the preceding three volumes (*ALS*, 1963; *ALS*, 1964; *ALS*, 1965). Half the chapters summarize the year's published work on individual authors and half that on genres and periods. This all-too-rare searching analysis and distillation of the increasingly unmanageable amount of scholarly research devoted to American literature makes the annual appearance of *ALS* a welcomed event. The specialists who prepare these essays continue to receive enthusiastic reviews of the three earlier publications in the series. Their discussions here are critical as well as selectively bibliographical, and so offer to students and professors the dual merit of scholarly article and essential bibliography. The ease of using the book and the trend toward more selective and evaluative approaches further increase the value of the series. Begun under the sponsorship of the American Literature Section of the Modern Language Association, the series has evolved to one of unrivaled position in its depth and scope.

James Woodress is Professor of English at the University of California at Davis. He is the compiler of *Dissertations in American Literature, 1891-1955; with supplement, 1956-1961* and *Dissertations in American Literature, 1891-1966*, the editor for the three previous volumes of *American Literary Scholarship*, and the author of books on William Dean Howells, Booth Tarkington, and Joel Barlow. He has served both as bibliographer and as secretary-treasurer of the American Literature Section of the Modern Language Association.

6 1/8 x 9 1/4

65-19450

\$6.00

March, 1968

James Woodress, ed.

**Dissertations
in American Literature,
1891-1966**

SINCE THE FIRST EDITION of this compilation appeared in 1957, the number of dissertations in American literature has almost doubled. The original work listed some 2,500 titles; the present volume lists close to 4,000. The original list spanned the years from 1891, when the first dissertation was produced at Cornell, to 1955. The second edition added the years from 1956 through 1961 and contained more than 800 additional titles. The third edition brings the compilation up through 1966 and includes another 1,300 dissertations.

The growth in the production rate from 402 dissertations during the first 43 years of study in the field of American literature to the current rate of about 260 a year is evidence of the importance of this facet of scholarship. The present volume is indicative not only of the tremendous surge of interest in American literature shown within the United States, but also of increased interest within Europe and even India and New Zealand. Indeed the rapid expansion of the vistas of research renders it mandatory that a volume such as this be produced and kept current. For Professor and aspiring Ph.D. alike, *Dissertations in American Literature, 1891-1966* is an indispensable reference tool of unchallenged importance.

James Woodress is Professor of English at the University of California at Davis. In addition to serving as compiler of the two previous editions of *Dissertations in American Literature*, he is editor of the annual *American Literary Scholarship*, four volumes of which have already appeared, covering the years 1963, 1964, 1965, and 1966; and author of books on William Dean Howells, Booth Tarkington, and Joel Barlow. He has served both as bibliographer and as secretary-treasurer of the American Literature Section of the Modern Language Association.

6 1/8 x 9 1/4

68-18961

April, 1968

Charles R. Young

Hubert Walter:

Lord of Canterbury and Lord of England

SEVERAL HISTORIANS have referred to Hubert Walter as one of the outstanding medieval administrators. However, less attention has been given to his ecclesiastical career, and there is no previous book on Hubert Walter in spite of the importance of the subject. This study attempts to view his career as a whole—his tenure in offices of both church and state—in a way that is consistent with the easy interchange between those offices in the twelfth century.

In Walter's case, the obvious possibility of a conflict of interest was relatively minor but did contribute to his difficulties as justiciar. In fact, there were advantages for the church in his overlapping responsibilities which allowed him on occasion to use his royal position to protect the church. Even in his ecclesiastical career, during which he became successively Dean of York, Bishop of Salisbury, and finally Archbishop of Canterbury, Walter's administrative ability stands out as his most important characteristic. Yet it would be a mistake to think that he was without religious dedication, as has sometimes been asserted.

In addition to providing a key to the understanding of a figure of vast influence in medieval England, this study lends insight into the men who served the Angevin kings and executed their policies. It traces some of the personal connections that give a human dimension to the understanding of administrative history and suggests the personal bonds that smoothed the working of the Angevin machinery of government. As revealed by the surviving manuscripts, official records, and chronicles, Hubert Walter's combined career in church and state contributed most meaningfully to the development of England, and helps us to understand a period in which the combination of ecclesiastical and secular offices was accepted as normal.

The author bases his research upon an impressive bibliography, yet he has gone beyond the printed sources to present a lucid, coherent, convincing picture of Hubert Walter and his activities. The result is an important contribution to our knowledge of the subject, a badly needed full-length study in the best tradition of scholarship. Charles R. Young is Assistant Professor of History at Duke University and author of *The English Borough and Royal Administration, 1130-1307* (Duke University Press, 1961).

6⅛ x 9¼

68-24438

May, 1968

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